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1882/81

REPORT OF THE REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

1882.

SALT LAKE CITY.

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With the Compliments of
JOHN R. PARK,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Gentlemen—The Chancellor of the University of Deseret, the Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, now being absent from the Territory, and in consequence unable to prepare his usual report to your honorable body, the Board of Regents of the institution would, therefore, beg leave to offer the following statements of the condition, management and needs of the University, as a partial substitute for such report.

The accompanying report of the president of the University to its Chancellor and Board of Regents (marked "A"), will inform you in relation to the condition and conduct of the department of instruction.

It is evident that, to support this department in a condition of the highest usefulness, which is the ultimate aim of the creation of the University, and to secure for it a respectability that is becoming the Territory, there must be a liberal policy shown towards its maintenance.

The Territory is prosperous, its population is rapidly growing, and the demand from the people for greater and better facilities for higher instruction is continually increasing. To meet this growing requirement there should be additions to the present corps of instructors in the University; the means of illustration should be more extensive, and the accommodations for increasing patronage be more ample.

The Normal department is growing in popularity as the benefits of its course of instruction and training become more widely felt throughout the Territory. The students sent out annually from this department are effecting a marked improvement in the condition of our district schools. And yet, while acknowledging the salutary effect of this normal training, we are aware that it is inadequate to satisfy the advancing necessity which, we may say, itself has created. A one year's course of study and training is now entirely too brief for one to acquire that competency which should characterize even a teacher in our most elementary schools.

The developing interests of education demand, not only more teachers, but better qualified teachers. We feel confident that your honorable body will amply provide for such extension and any increased facilities required by this department, which is so intimately connected with the promotion of one of the most vital interests of the Territory. We, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of making provision by law for the selection of forty pupils, who shall be instructed in the Normal department of the University for a period of two years, instead of one year, as at present provided.

The accompanying biennial report of the Secretary (marked "B"), will show that the expenditures of the University for the last two years have been made with the most rigid economy. And still, in spite of its frugality, the institution finds its liabilities have an excess of $699.99 over its assets. The unfavorable balance, however, in view of the details of expenditures and receipts, can offer nothing in prejudice against the institution.

In connection with the general financial report of the Secretary is that of the Building Committee of the Regents (marked "C"), who have had in immediate charge the disbursement of the $20,000, generously appropriated by your honorable body, at its last session, for the purchase of grounds and the erection of a building for University purposes.

The Chancellor and Regents were zealously concerned,

on receipt of this appropriation, to know how to expend it, within the purposes of its design, to the greatest possible advantage. Suitable grounds for the purpose, within the limits of Salt Lake City, could not be purchased without consuming the greater portion of the appropriation, and thus leaving an insufficient sum even to begin the erection of a building. Under these circumstances they conceived the expedient of petitioning the Council of Salt Lake City for a donation of appropriate grounds for the purpose, and were successful in obtaining, free of cost, the most beautiful public square of the city. A full title to the property, by deed, having been obtained, immediate steps were taken towards the erection of a suitable building. The best available architect was employed on a design, and every precaution taken to secure a plan adequate to the wants of the institution, and yet, at a reasonable cost. The estimated cost of the building is $75,000, which does not include furnishing nor the necessary expense of fitting up the surrounding grounds. The building, as designed, is to be three stories in height, including the basement, which is of rock and entirely above ground; it is one hundred and thirty-five by one hundred feet in lateral dimensions, and is to be finished with brick above the basement. The walls have already reached the water-table, or the height of the basement story.

As you may observe in the report of the Building Committee, there is $5140.08 of the appropriation yet unexpended. That this sum is not expended has been owing to the fact that the amount was insufficient to complete the walls and place the building under cover, and that it was not deemed prudent, without further appropriation, to extend the construction above the water-table, where the walls could be securely sheltered for the winter, and the building, in the meantime, given ample time to settle upon its foundation. Bids, however, are published for supplying the necessary amount of brick; most of the heavy timbers for the remaining work have been secured, and every preparation is made for carrying on the work of construction with the beginning of favorable weather in the Spring.

To complete the building will yet require $55,000, and for the necessary expense of essential furniture, and for putting the surrounding grounds in a passable condition, perhaps $5000 additional will be required, making a total of $60,000, which we hope your honorable body will provide for the purpose during its present session. There is every reason that the building should be completed at once. If not finished the ensuing season, it must stand as an open reproach to the Board and to the Territory for the next three years, or until another appropriation can be applied to its construction; and in the meantime the school must suffer for the want of such facilities, and that accommodation which the new building would afford. There are many other considerations, among which is that of the constant dragging rent now endured, that urge upon your honorable body the necessity of providing the means for securing an immediate occupation of the new building.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. JENNINGS,
H. S. ELDREDGE,
DAVID O. CALDER,
R. T. BURTON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
L. JOHN NUTTALL,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
JAMES SHARP,
JOHN T. CAINE,
WM. H. HOOPER,*
HENRY DINWOODEY,*

Board of Regents of the University of Deseret.

* Signed by the Secretary, these Regents being absent from home.

"A."

To the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of Deseret:

Gentlemen—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration, a report of the management and present condition of the department of instruction of the University which you have placed under my immediate charge.

I am pleased to say that there is a uniform growth and improvement in all that pertains to this branch of the institution. There is not only an annual increase in the number of students in attendance, but the grade and thoroughness of the instruction imparted are constantly improving.

The Preparatory, Normal, and Academic departments, with their various courses of study, are still maintained. The Preparatory department, as its name implies, is preliminary to the others, and is the most numerously attended. The classes are very large, ranging from fifty to one hundred and twenty students—numbers that exceed the capacity of any class-room in the present University building to seat comfortably. Classes so large as these cannot be taught by a single teacher with results satisfactory either to himself or to his students. I hope, therefore, that the institution will no longer be driven to such severe economy as to deprive its students of the necessary number of teachers for their instruction. The department requires special attention and fostering care, as it is almost the only medium of preparation for the higher courses of study in the institution, since there is no well organized system of schools in the Territory, designed to fit students for the University.

The Normal department, I have reason to believe, is growing in popularity. It has a fuller representation of students in its classes, from the different counties of the Territory, at the present time, than it has ever had before.

While formerly there was some difficulty in obtaining the forty pupils provided for by the Legislature, now the number of applications far exceed that provision. That the course of instruction provided by the department is suited to the wants of the community, I can give no better evidence than the numerous applications that come to me for teachers from all parts of the Territory. The course, however, I am satisfied, is entirely too brief. One year of study, without any previous special preparation, cannot give the necessary knowledge and training to a student to fit him for the responsible position of a teacher. I would suggest, therefore, that the course be extended to two years, with the addition of such branches of study as most directly pertain to the business of teaching. As this proposition, if adopted, would involve some modification of the present school law, would it not be well to inform the Legislature, now in session, of this necessity, and secure, also, if possible, an increased patronage for the department, to meet the growing demand for competent teachers?

I am able to speak very encouragingly of the patronage given to the studies embraced in the Academic department. As these include the highest branches taught in the University, they need extra attention and provision. Most of them require special apparatus for illustrating their subjects. In this the institution is deficient. In mathematics, as, for example, in surveying and trigonometry, our students are given field work, to do which we are obliged to resort to the unpleasant necessity of borrowing some of the requisite instruments for the purpose. Again, in natural philosophy and astronomy, we have not the apparatus to elucidate properly the subject taught, so that the instruction given loses half its value to the student. And again, in chemistry, a branch of such practical importance to the Territory, and one in which the institution has taken much pride, and to which it has given particular attention, there is great need of better facilities for experiment, and for securing reliable analysis. It is true, we can do much with what apparatus we have and with what we may improvise, yet much of it is rude and hardly in keeping with the pretensions of a

University. It certainly is not wise economy to sacrifice valuable instruction and the results of important analytical work for the sake of a few dollars expended for the necessary apparatus to make them available. In this, as in other branches taught in the University, our students are given a practical training. The student of chemistry spends one-half the year in the laboratory working at the tables, so tha with blowpipe, furnace and re-agents, he acquires a knowledge and skill in qualitative and quantitative analysis and assaying that fits him at once to enter the field of business.

The museum must be reported as hardly worthy the institution. Though the cabinet contains several hundred specimens, it is neither adequate in size nor variety to meet the requirements of the school, so that we are obliged to depend almost entirely for our means of illustration in natural history, mineralogy and geology upon the kindness and favor of the curator of the Deseret Museum. I would suggest as an urgent necessity that some immediate steps be taken to increase its size and improve its character.

The library is still liberally patronized by the students of the institution. The number of books taken from the shelves during the last two academic years, that is, twenty months, since the last report of the Chancellor to the Legislature, is five thousand two hundred and fifty-five, making an increase over the number then given of nine hundred and eighty-two volumes. Having no means to expend for increasing the library, the annual additions are but small. The present catalogue number is three thousand and ninety-four volumes.

A good library is a necessary adjunct to an institution of learning like ours, and should be well supplied with works for general reading and for special study, and particularly with numerous useful works of reference. The character of the instruction given in the University requires, on the part of the student, independent research so that a library furnishing ample facilities for reference and study is an essential auxiliary. Additions to the present collection, if wisely selected, would greatly increase its efficiency.

I need scarcely call your attention to the inconvenience

and the unfitness, in every way, of the building at present occupied by the University. We have not sitting room even for some of our classes, and are obliged to submit to arrangements and undergo many and frequent changes that are detrimental to the interests of the school.

The schedule, which I herewith present for your inspection, will exhibit the number of students attending the University during the second half of the academic year 1879-80, during the year 1880-81, and during the first of the present year, 1881-82, together with the number in each branch of study.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. PARK,
President of the University of Deseret.

University of Deseret, Jan. 21st, 1882.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Attending the University of Deseret during the Second Semester of the Academic Year 1879-80, during the Year 1880-81, and during the First Semester of the Year 1881-82, together with the number in each Branch of Study.

YEAR 1879-80. SECOND SEMESTER.

STUDIES AND NUMBER IN EACH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Grammar.	Reading.	Rhetoric.	Theory and Practice.	Cæsar.	Botany.	Trigonometry.	U. S. History.	Geography.	Astronomy.	Virgil.	Orthography and Punctuation.	Arithmetic.	Political Economy.	Geology.	Practical Chemistry.	Normal Students.	English Literature.	Surveying.	Mineralogy.
Third Term,	98	61	159	120	69	69	33	3	22	7	74	51	18	1	125	117	8	13	11	37			
Fourth Term,	75	45	120	91	87		32	2	17			30	8	1	93	80			10	30	56	4	16
Total for the Semester,	99	64	162																				

YEAR 1880-81.

STUDIES AND NUMBER IN EACH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Physiology.	Orthography and Punctuation.	Introductory Greek.	Introductory Latin.	Algebra.	Geometry.	General History.	Geography.	Sallust.	Natural Philosophy.	Civil Government.	Chemistry, General.	Normal Students.	Zoology.	Rhetoric.	Theory and Practice of Teaching.	Botany.	Trigonometry.	U. S. History.	Astronomy.	Political Economy.	Mental Philosophy.	Geology.	Practical Chemistry.	English Literature.	Surveying.	Virgil.	Logic.	Mineralogy.
First Term,	75	52	127	101	64	102	64	34	2	2	15	6	14	74	1	19	16	9	39	53		64													
Second Term,	70	49	119	114	62	103		30	1		11	5	10	57		14	11	9	38																
Third Term,	95	56	151	81	115	104		118	1					52					35																
Fourth Term,	72	41	113	71	83	76		88	1					32					32																
Total for the Year,	128	74	102																			41	12	5	57	5	14	17	10	8	49	6	1	17	14
																						31	8			5				9				

YEAR 1881-2. FIRST SEMESTER.

STUDIES AND NUMBER IN EACH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Physiology.	Orthography and Punctuation.	Algebra.	Geometry.	General History.	Geography.	Natural Philosophy.	Civil Government.	Chemistry.	Penmanship.	French.	German.	Drawing.	Music.	Zoology.	Normal Students.
First Term,	74	72	146	97	70	110	53	48	27	11	26	61	26	11	8	101	7	2	14	1		38
Second Term,	73	64	137	99	77	106		50	17	9	20	57	16	9	7	88	7	1		1	47	37
Total for the Semester,																						

"B."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements for the two years, 1880, 1881.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, January, 1880,	$ 2431 08	
Tuition fees,	6294 05	
Territorial appropriation,	10000 00	
		$18725 13

Disbursements.

Salary of Faculty:		
Dr. J. R. Park,	4800 00	
Prof. J. B. Toronto,	3000 00	
Prof. J. T. Kingsbury,	2000 00	
Dr. Park, on old account,	425 95	
Prof. Armitage, Instructor in Drawing,	75 00	
Prof. Ondri, Instructor in French, German and Music,	98 00	
Prof. Paul, Instructor in Penmanship,	75 00	
Salary of Secretary,	480 00	
General expenses, as per list,	3221 77	
		14175 72
Balance on hand, January, 1882,		$ 4549 41

ESTIMATE,

Showing about the amount that it will take to carry on the school to the end of the school year, June 2, 1882.

Receipts.

Balance now in Treasury,	$ 4549 41	
Tuition Fees,	1400 00	
		$ 5949 41

Disbursements.

Salary of Faculty,	$ 2450 00	
Salary of Secretary,	120 00	
Rent of building and Janitor's house,	345 00	
Janitor's fee,	240 00	
Incidental expenses,	250 00	
		3405 00
Estimated balance in Treasury at end of school year,		$ 2544 41

Assets (*June* 2, 1882).

Balance, more or less, in Treasury June next, end of school year,	$ 2544 41	
		2544 41

Liabilties (*present*).

Dr. J. R. Park, on back salary,	$ 1078 90	
Prof. J. B. Toronto, on back salary,	2135 50	
		3214 40
Estimated balance of Liabilities, more or less, end of school year,		$ 669 99

"C."

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING ACCOUNT,

Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1880, 1881.

Receipts.

Territorial Appropriation, .	$20000 00	
		$20000 00

Disbursements.

For digging foundation and excavating, . . .	$ 260 65	
Herald, advertising for bids, .	10 00	
Architect, Obed Taylor, . .	400 00	
Jos. G. Romney, overseeing work of digging and excavating,	132 00	
David James, putting in hydrant water, ...	180 30	
Fox & Son, locating corners, .	10 50	
Morris&Evans, building basement, as per contract, . .	12286 60	
Sierra Nevada Lumber Association, bill of lumber, .	1315 30	
Interest paid bank, on money borrowed, to save a greater discount on scrip, . .	137 25	
Paid Territorial Treasurer, to reimburse him for shipping to Salt Lake $14000, to redeem warrants, . . .	30 00	
Deseret News, for advertising and 500 voucher blanks, .	9 75	
Latimer, Taylor & Co., bill of lumber to cover up basement walls, . . .	87 57	
		14859 92
Balance remaining, in scrip, . .		$ 5140 08

LIST OF GENERAL EXPENSES.

Rent of Union Academy,	$ 1200 00	
Rent of Janitor's house,	180 00	
Janitor's fee,	1000 00	
Coal,	218 75	
Collecting accounts,	73 95	
Chemicals,	55 35	
Petty school expenses, per Dr. Park,	70 72	
Stove, "Fire on the Hearth," and piping,	69 15	
Wood, and sawing,	35 00	
News, for advertising, $36.00; book labels, $2.50; receipt books, $9.00; account books, $3.25; circulars and programme, $65.40; letter heads, $7.00; bill heads, $10.00; register cards, $6.00.	139 15	
Stationery (envelopes),	11 90	
Herald, for advertising,	20 50	
Sweeping chimneys, etc.,	12 00	
Postage stamps,	14 75	
Loss on sale of $1600, scrip,	57 50	
Whitewashing,	28 00	
Official bonds, .50; stove-back, $1.75;	2 25	
Cleaning outhouses, $8.00; towels, .50	8 50	
Consideration for deed of Union Square,	1 00	
Recording deed, $3.00; brushes, etc., for Janitor, $7.80,	10 80	
Repairs, etc., 2.80; cleaning, extra, $4.00,	6 80	
Covering tables, $2.75; telegram, .95;	3 70	
Extra copies of Chancellor's late report,	2 00	
		$ 3221 77

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